

The YOUTH'S REALM

SEPTEMBER 1900

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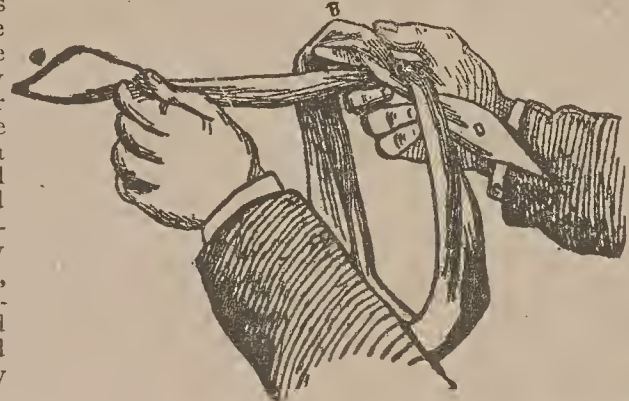
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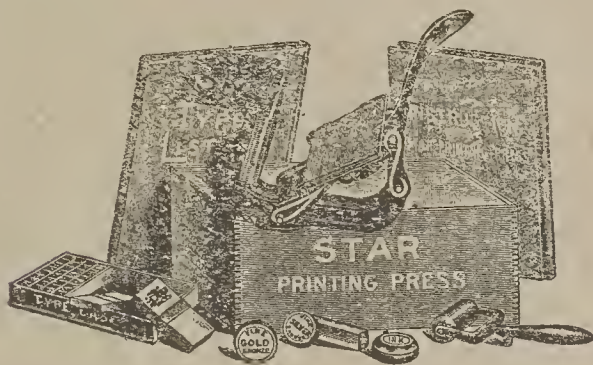
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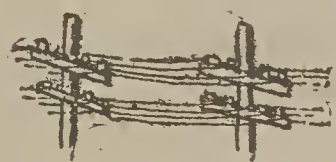
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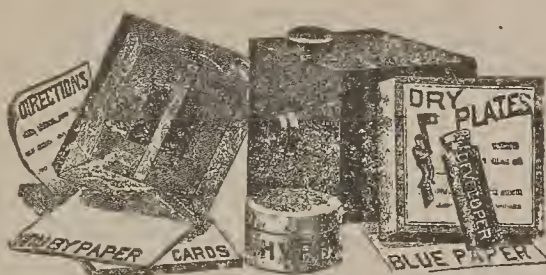
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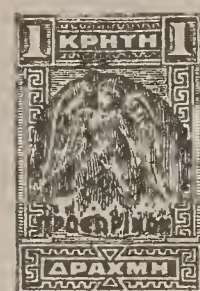
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VOL. VI. A. BULLARD & CO., 97 PEMBROKE ST. BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1900. 35 AND 50 CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. NO. 9



THE STORY OF ALMANSOR.

case. The army moved here and there, waged war with the Mamelukes, and always dragged the young Almansor with them.

One day, however, a commotion arose in the army, which the boy did not fail to notice. They spoke about embarking, and Almansor was beside himself with joy; for now if the Franks returned to their country, he would again be free. The soldiers embarked, but night set in when only a small part had been put on board. However anxious Almansor was to have kept awake, for he believed that at any moment he might be set at liberty, yet he fell at last into a deep sleep; and he believed that the Franks had mixed something with the water in order to make him sleepy; for when he awoke, broad daylight shone into a little room in which he had not been when he fell asleep. He jumped up from his couch, but on touching the ground he fell down, for the floor swayed to and fro—everything seemed to be in motion and to dance around him. There was a queer buzzing and hissing sound to be heard and he

was much perplexed. At last he managed to crawl up stairs. How great was his terror, for there was nothing but sea and sky around him, and he was upon a ship! He would have thrown himself overboard, but the Franks laid hold of him and promised soon to allow him to return home.

But the Franks did not keep their word; for the ship continued to sail for many days and finally landed in Frankistan, a good way from the Egyptian coast. For many days he was taken about in the interior of the country and everywhere people hastened in crowds to see him; for his companions alleged that he was the son of the king of Egypt, who had sent him to Frankistan to be educated.

This, however, the soldiers merely said in order to make the people believe that they had conquered Egypt and were on the most peaceful terms with this country. After the journey on land had lasted many days they reached a large town, the end of their journey. He was there entrusted to a doctor, who took him into his house, and instructed him in all the manners and customs of the country.

But the doctor was a very severe and passionate man, and tormented the boy; for whenever he made a mistake and said to a visitor "Selam aleucum!" he beat him with a stick; for he was told to say "Votre serviteur." Moreover he was no longer allowed



ALMANSOR'S father was a distinguished man in an Egyptian town, the name of which he did not tell me. Almansor spent the days of his childhood in a pleasant and cheerful manner, sur-

rounded by all the splendor and comfort on earth. The boy was about ten years of age when the Franks came across the seas into the country, and began to wage war with its people. The boy's father could not have been very favorably disposed towards the Franks; for one day, just as he was about to go to morning prayers, they came to his house demanding at first his wife as a hostage, and on his refusal, they dragged his son by force into their camp.

Almansor was thus made a prisoner, but on the whole he fared very well for one of the generals permitted him to come into his tent, being delighted at the boy's answers, which a dragoman had to interpret for him; he took care to see that he was well provided with food and clothing, but the longing for his father and mother made the boy very unhappy. The camp was finally broken up, and Almansor now thought he would be allowed to return home. But such was not the



THE ATTACK BY AN ENGLISH SHIP.

to think, speak, or write in his language, except to dream in it; and he would have probably forgotten his language had it not been for a man who lived in that town, and who was very useful to him.

This was an old but very learned man, who understood many Eastern languages—Arabic, Persian, Coptic, and even Chinese; a little of each. This rich old man told Almansor to come and see him often, regaled him with rare fruits and such like, and on such occasions the young man felt as if he were at home. Whenever Almansor made his visit the learned man sent him with a servant into a room and had him dressed after the fashion of his country. Thence they proceeded to the so-called "Asia Minor," a hall which was in the learned man's house. This hall was decorated with all sorts of artificially-reared trees and flowers which only grow in the East. The floor was covered with Persian carpets, along the walls were cushions, and nowhere was a Frankish chair or table to be seen. Upon one of these cushions sat the old professor, who smoked out of a pipe two yards long. He was attended by his servants who wore Persian dresses, and half of them had their faces and hands painted black. By the side of the old man was a servant holding a great dictionary; and whenever the professor was at a loss for a word he beckoned to the slave, quickly opened the book, found what he wanted to say, and then continued to talk. Almansor was also a help to the professor in giving him the proper pronunciation of his native language. These were poor Almansor's hours of joy, but all the while he longed for home.

When he was however about fifteen years of age, a circumstance occurred which had a great influence upon his destiny. The Franks elected for their king and ruler their chief general, with whom Almansor had spoken so often in Egypt. Although Almansor was aware, and recognized by the great festivities that something of the kind had taken place, yet he could not think that the king was the same whom he had seen in Egypt, for that general was still a very young man. One day however as Almansor was crossing a bridge he perceived a man in soldier's attire leaning against the balustrade and looking down into the waves. He remembered having seen him before. He quickly passed through the chambers of his memory and on reaching the door of the chamber of Egypt, it suddenly dawned upon him that this man was the general of the Franks with whom he had spoken so often in the camp, and who had always been so kind to him. He did not quite remember his proper name, but he took courage, stepped towards him, called him by the name the soldiers called him among themselves, and said, whilst crossing his arms across his breast: "Selam aleucum, Little Corporal."

The man turned round surprised, looked at the young man with searching eyes, and said: "Heavens, is it possible! You here Almansor? What has brought you to this country? How is your father?"

Whereupon Almansor gave way and commenced to weep bitterly, and said finally: "The day on which your soldiers embarked from Egypt, I beheld my native land for the last time. The Franks took me away with them and are boarding me with a cursed doctor who beats me and almost starves me to death. But it is a good thing I met you here and you must help me. Of course it would be unreasonable if I were to ask anything from you, for you have always been so kind to me, and I know you too are a poor fellow, and even when you were a general you never dressed so well as others, and even at the present time, to judge by your coat and hat, you do not seem to be very well off. But lately I dare say you have heard that the Franks have elected a Sultan, and without doubt you know some people who are allowed to approach him."

"Well, and if I do," replied the man, "what could I do for you?"

"You might request the Sultan to grant me my liberty. But you must promise not to say a word to the doctor or the professor."

"Come with me," said the man; "perhaps I may be able to be of service to you now."

Almansor thus went along with the soldier through many streets, and it seemed strange to him that all took off their hats to them, stopped and looked after them. They came at length to a magnificent palace, which the man entered. They mounted a wide staircase, and having reached a magnificent hall he told him to wait awhile, until he introduced him in person to the Emperor.

"All those who are in the Emperor's soloon when he is present take off their hats reverently," spoke the man, "but he who keeps the hat on his head, that is the Emperor." In saying these words he took Almansor by the hand and went with him towards the saloon. A servant opened the door and there stood in a semicircle at least thirty men all splendidly dressed, and Almansor thought that his companion, who was so plainly dressed, must be the lowest in rank of all of them. They had all uncovered, and Almansor now began to look out for the one who kept his hat on his head; for this was said to be the Emperor. But all his searchings were useless. They had all their hats in their hands, and therefore the Emperor could not be amongst them; when suddenly he chanced to look at his companion, and behold—he it was who had his hat on his head. The young man was struck with amazement. Finally he said: "Selam aliecum, Little Corporal. Are you the Emperor?"

"You have guessed it," replied the other; "and besides this, I am also your friend. Rest assured that you shall sail home in the first ship. Meanwhile you shall make your stay at my palace." Thus spoke the man who was the Emperor.

After that day Almansor lived very happily. He was allowed to visit the professor, but he never saw the doctor again. After the lapse of a few weeks the Emperor sent for him, and told him that a ship lay at anchor in which he would send him to Egypt. Almansor was beside himself with joy. A few days were sufficient to fit him out, and with a grateful heart, and richly laden with treasures and presents, he took leave of the Emperor at the seashore and embarked.

Allah, however, would try him still more, steel his courage in his misfortune still longer, and not yet permit him to see the shore of his paternal home. Another Frankish people, the English, were then at war with the Emperor at sea. They deprived him of all his ships which they were able to conquer, and thus it happened that on the sixth day of their journey the ship in which Almansor was was surrounded and bombarded by an English ship. They had to surrender, and the whole crew was taken into a smaller ship, which sailed along with the rest. But on the sea it is no less unsafe than in the desert, where robbers attack the caravans unawares and kill and plunder them. A corsair from Tunis attacked the little vessel, which the storm had separated from the greater ship; it was captured and the whole crew taken to Algiers and sold.

Almansor's slavery was not so cruel as that of the Christians, because he was a true Musliman. Notwithstanding, however, all hopes of seeing his home and his father again had vanished. He lived there for five years with a rich man, watering his flowers and cultivating his garden, when suddenly the rich man died without heirs, his property was divided, his slaves scattered, and Almansor fell into the hands of a slave-dealer. The latter was at this time fitting out a ship in order to dispose of his slaves and Almansor was taken on board. But at the end of the journey the boy was the witness of Allah's most wonderful dispensation. It was the shore of his native land where he landed from the ship; it was the market-place of his paternal town where he was sold publicly; and O Master! in short it was his own, his beloved father who bought him!

A Single One Escaped.

Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, in narrating the experiences of "A Missionary In the Great West," recalls in *The Ladies' Home Journal* his visit to a town which had been more or less abandoned for 12 years.

"I could not," he says, "find a single member of the church left except one old lady who had been bedridden for a number of years. 'Yes,' she said in answer to my inquiry, 'I am still a member of the Episcopal church, I reckon. We did have about a dozen members once. There was'— And she called over a number of names. I interrupted her in each case by asking what had become of them. 'She's joined the Latter Day Saints,' was the answer when the object of my question had neither removed nor died. 'It seems to me everybody has joined the Latter Day Saints,' I commented. 'Yes,' she replied; 'most every one. They had a revival here and got them all except me.' 'Why didn't they get you?' I asked. 'I reckon because I was bedridden, and they could not get at me,' she said frankly."

Leg Gyves For Women.

The costume of the Pu Yuan Pen-jen women in the Shan states is very striking, consisting of a cloth hood, an open jacket and a pair of short white trousers reaching barely to the knee. But the most important, though the least noticeable, part of their costume is their colored cloth gaiters. These the women are obliged to wear, as without them it is believed they would be able to fly away, leaving their husbands and sweethearts sorrowful. This legend recalls a custom of ancient Carthage, where the unmarried women wore metal leg gyves, which were severed only during the marriage ceremony. The Akkas, also a Woni tribe, wear similar gaiters, though I do not think the same importance is attached to them. It is probably an emblem of some old custom of which the true significance has been forgotten.—*Geographical Journal*.

Getting On.

"How are you getting on with your photography?"

"Well," answered the young man with brown finger tips, "I'm doing better. The snap shot portrait I took of Mr. Curmudge must have been recognizable."

"You are sure of that?"

"Perfectly, for as soon as Curmudge saw it he said he could whip the man who made that picture."—*Exchange*.

That Crying Baby.

When a baby cries at an entertainment, turn around and look disapprovingly at its mother. She is not pinching it to make it cry, is trying her best to hush it and probably had no one to leave it with at home. But that makes no difference. By no means remember that you were a baby once yourself.—*Atchison Globe*.

Near It.

Shopman—Here is a very nice thing in revolving bookcases, madam.

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, are those revolving bookcases? I thought they called them circulating libraries.—*London King*.



Whatever else they may lack, the French are the masters of show making. Every visitor to the Paris exposition of 1900 must admit this.

There on the banks of the Seine and in the very heart of their gay and beautiful capital they have fashioned out of steel and wood and stone and clay a fairy city which they have bid the world to come and look upon. Rising between two centuries, they have made visible summary of the past and set it off with a tangible forelook into the future. There you may see well housed the history of the old century and a builded prophecy of the new.

When you have made intelligent and unhurried inspection of what the Paris exposition has to offer, you are amply equipped to begin the twentieth century with a wide grasp on the knowledge

manent structures meant to last for all time.

Then there is the avenue of nations where the various governments have erected pavilions for their special exhibits. These form a long row along the banks of the Seine. Some nations have more than one building. The United States, for instance, has erected four annex buildings in which are installed exhibits for which there was no room elsewhere.

On the other side of the Seine is old Paris, with accurate reproductions of the famous and historic old buildings which have long since been swept out of existence by the relentless broom of Mlle. Progress.

Spanning the Seine are beautiful bridges. Running through the grounds are grand boulevards. Scattered here and there are magnificent pieces of statuary. Each palace is splendid with a splendor of its own. New wonders and beauties catch the eye at every turn. The list of novel amusements devised to divert the exposition visitor is bewilderingly long.

The chief portion of the fair stretches along the two banks of the river Seine from the Place de la Concorde to the Champ de Mars, a distance of about 1½ miles. The park of the art palaces and the Esplanade des Invalides are at the eastern end of the long stretch and the Champ de Mars and the park of the Trocadero at the west.

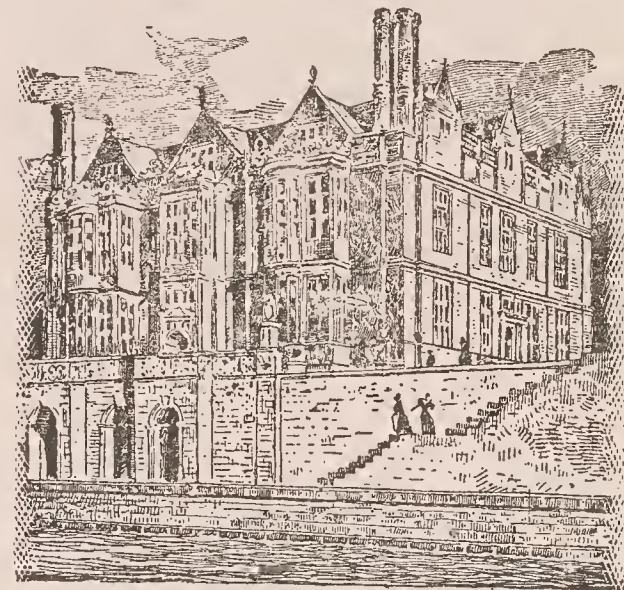
The principal entrance to the exposition is at the side of the Place de la Concorde. It is a triumphal arch or gate, the work of M. Binet, a distinguished architect. It is an isolated building, the cupola of which covers 500 square meters, while the entire surface covers 2,800 meters. The architect's aim was to allow 60,000 persons to enter through this arch every 60 minutes, and as there are 58 exits, branching out to right and left like a fan, it seems he has succeeded.

The exposition covers a total surface of about 336 acres. The Esplanade of the Invalides is about 1,600 feet long by 1,000 wide, and on this two fair buildings stand. These are devoted to French industries, to the industries dealing with the decoration and furniture of buildings, etc. Between them, running to the new bridge, is an avenue.

Across the river the palace of industry, a relic of the exposition of 1855, has disappeared, and in its place arise the two new art palaces which will be permanent. These are the great and the smaller art palaces and are sepa-

rated by the Avenue Nicholas, leading to the new bridge. The building called the "Smaller palace," the Petit palace, was so named only because the other, the Grand palace, is so big. This smaller palace contains the collections of "l'art retrospectif," a sort of centennial exposition illustrative of the history of art. With its larger neighbor across from it on the west side of the avenue the smaller palace cost over \$4,000,000. The larger palace of art has a facade 500 feet long, and the salon will be held in it in future years.

One of the structures put up specially for the Universal exposition is a great new bridge, the bridge of Alexander III, so called in honor of the



THE BRITISH PAVILION.

dead czar of Russia. The young Czar Nicholas II laid the first stone of this bridge on Oct. 7, 1896. It is built of steel, with ornamentation of marble, and is 360 feet long and 130 feet wide.

There are three other bridges crossing the Seine between the two banks on which the exposition sits. These bridges are those of the Invalides, the Alma and Jena—resounding names all—but the new bridge of Alexander III is one of the great sights of the fair. It unites the avenue running lengthwise through the Esplanade des Invalides with the new Avenue Nicholas II. This new avenue leads from the bridge to the Champs Elysees, and on one side of it is the great art palace and on the other the smaller art palace. Looking straight down this avenue from between the art palaces the Alexander bridge and the dome of the Invalides may be seen.

Old Paris will attract students and sightseers of all nationalities. This department at the Paris exposition of 1900 is a reconstruction of the old city of Paris. Old Paris stands upon a platform of piles extending on the



FERDINAND W. PECK.

[United States commissioner.]

of human progress. Why? Because within the exposition walls are arranged examples of the finest and best that art and science and architecture and industry have produced, not alone in France, but in all the lands of all the earth.

So big is this great show of Paris and on such an extensive scale has the exposition been created that it is somewhat difficult to reduce its splendors to a simple and understandable whole. You must remember, then, that it is a city within a city.

Of this inner city there are several prominent features. In the first place, there are 18 palaces, each devoted to some special class of displays, which have been built by the exposition management. Half the space in these 18 palaces is occupied by exhibits which are purely French. The other half is distributed among 56 nations of the world. Two of these palaces are per-

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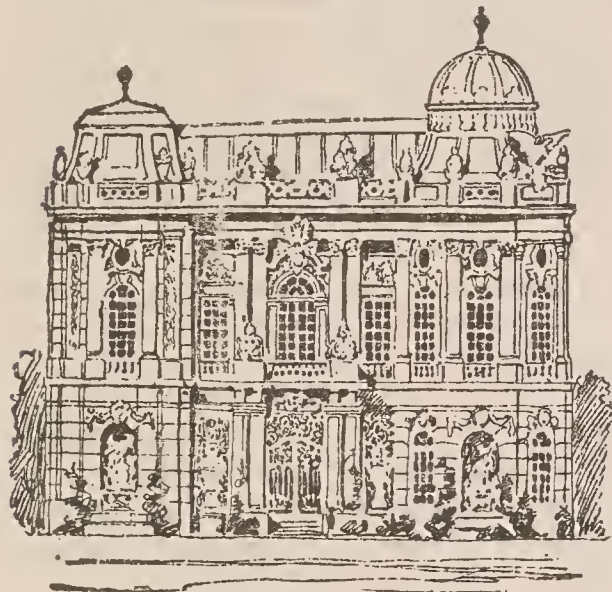
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Seine from the Alma bridge to the Jean bridge, having a river frontage of about nine-hundred feet and a surface covering about 20,000 square feet. It reproduces the streets and buildings of the time of

Louis XIII and XIV and fills them with the people, costumes and dresses of that period.

Perhaps the most novel of the French exposition palaces is the palace of machinery and electricity, which the Parisians are fond of calling the Chateau d'Eau, or water palace. Out of an ornate and spectacularly beautiful fa-

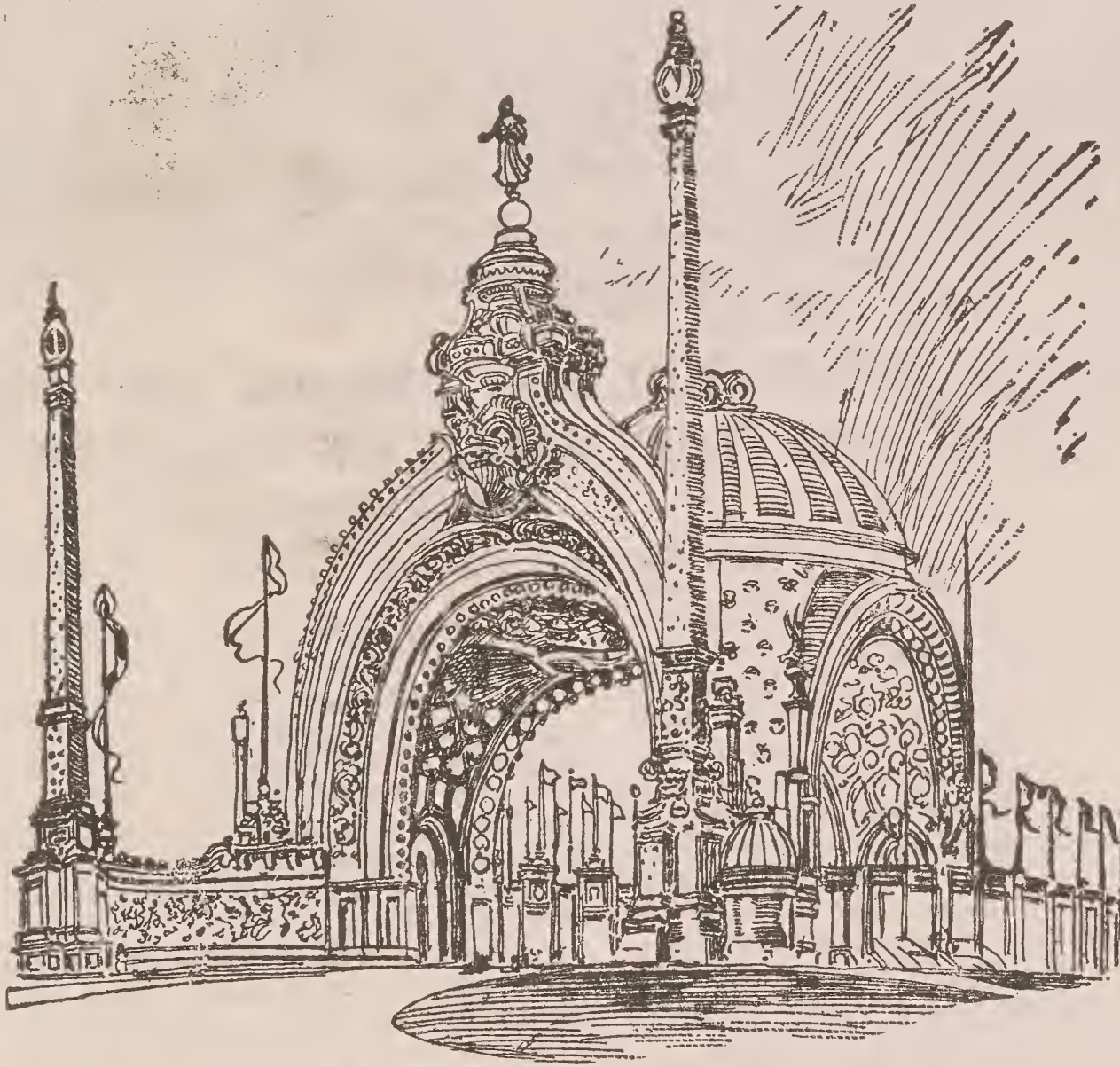


AUSTRIA'S PAVILION.

cade tumbles a cataract of water. It is a good sized cataract. You can hear it roar above the hum of dynamos and the whirl of wheels within the palace.

The chief feature of the facade is a grottolike, arched cavity of impressive size. It is in the fanciful Louis Quinze style of architecture. The opening or proscenium arch of the cavity is 100 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet.

It takes a lot of water to operate this attraction, and the river Seine furnishes it. About 1,000,000 gallons per hour are drawn from the storage reservoir just outside of Paris and piped to the apex of the arch of the Chateau d'Eau. Its first tumbling act is a sheer drop of 50 feet—this to make a Niagara river.



GRAND ENTRANCE TO PARIS EXPOSITION.

After the first leap it gurgles in graceful cascades through a series of basins, laving the feet of numerous naiads, tritons and other aqueous genii in its downward course until finally it drops into a receiving reservoir at the foot of some monumental balusters.

In the center of the cascade is set an allegorical sculpture 30 feet high representing "Humanity Guided by Progress Advancing Toward the Future." At night colored lights play upon the falling waters, imparting to the grotto the semblance of a series of electric fountains.

Towering above the Chateau d'Eau, with the crowning statue 225 feet from the ground, the visitors strolling along the Champ de Mars will behold the splendid facade of the palace of electricity. This structure has a frontage of 250 feet and extends back nearly a quarter of a mile. The upper part of the building is an elaborate composition of stained glass windows, deep bays and numerous turrets, suggestive of lacework or a gigantic piece of embroidery. The sculpture which crowns the facade represents the genius of electricity.

The interior of the palace of electricity is divided into three parts—a grand central court and two quadrilateral spaces in the wings. In the basement are installed the several plants for the development of electrical energy—the boilers, engines and generators, which, by a system of invisible wires, supply not only the floor above, but all the other buildings and the grounds, with light and power.

On the great ground floor and suspended from the ceiling are shown the myriad devices by which the strange intangible fluid is turned to practical account—motors of every kind, from

the mammoth machines which operate mills and street railways down to the little device that drives a sewing machine or rotates a desk fan; lighting apparatus, from the 60,000 candle power battery which sends a dazzling flash 40 miles out to sea from a lighthouse tower down to the tiny bulb that rests in the chalice of a lily or scintillates from the white expanse of an actor's shirt front; electric heaters for buildings, rooms, cars, pancake griddles, sadirons and curling tongs; electrical signs, electrical toys, electroplating plants, ocean cables, switchboards and everything pertaining to the telephone or telegraphy.

The chief exhibits of apparatus for the development of electricity are made by the French, English, German and American firms. Other countries are not progressive in this direction. The Paris exposition managers have agreed to pay the foreign companies a fixed amount for the installation of plants to supply electrical energy to the grounds and buildings, and a significant fact is disclosed by the contracts. All these cover a period of 205 days—from April 15 to Nov. 5, with a clause permitting the exposition to prolong the contract at discretion for a period of 30 days more. So it appears there is a possibility of the exposition remaining open until the end of November, a term of 7½ consecutive months, which would become a new record of duration for an international fair.

All the electrical exhibits of the United States section are placed in this building, as well as some of the machinery, but the heavy exhibits of the latter class will be located elsewhere. The space devoted to the machinery and electricity departments of the United States is approximately 48,000

square feet. This amount is divided into three sections, consisting of a space on the main floor adjacent to the French exhibits of the same class, a gallery space opposite one of the main entrances which is known as the Salon d'Honneur and which is devoted to exhibits of a purely noncommercial character and a second gallery space which is used for the lighter electrical exhibits.

Precisely on the same spot where stood the palace of liberal arts at the Paris exposition of 1889 stands the palace of education of 1900. The building, which cost \$357,000, stands close by the Eiffel tower and in size and general features is the counterpart of the palace of mines and metallurgy, its next neighbor. A very original cupola surmounts the porch, in which the student of architecture will detect a strange commingling of the renaissance, Louis XIV, Byzantine and the nineteenth century styles. Like all the other buildings, the color is white. The first feature inside the doorway is three large groups of sculpture. These personify Science, Letters and Art. On this floor a large concert hall is provided, where performances on the various instruments shown in the building are given both during the day and in the evening.

The educational exhibits are divided into three classes, the first relating to liberal arts of the past and forming a retrospective section of the highest interest, the second pertaining to the present state of art and science, while the third gives intellectual workers a splendid glimpse of the futurity of civilization. Here are shown all that per-



M. BINET.

[Architect of the exposition entrance.]

tains to the organization and equipment of schools and colleges.

(To be continued.)

Justice In Haiti.

Judicial procedure in Haiti is in certain instances not untouched by humor. A Haitian owed a trader \$28. A judgment requiring the Haitian to pay \$4 a week into court was given, and the trader was to send a messenger every week to the magistrate for the money. In due time he sent for the first installment and was informed that the Haitian had not paid up, but that he should be thrown into prison for his failure.

Three weeks passed with the same result. One morning the Haitian came to the trader's store. He was, he said, a poor man, much married, a man to whom, therefore, expense came. What good, he asked, would accrue to the trader if he, the poor man, was thrown into prison? Let the trader forgive him his debt and earn thereby untold rewards in a future state.

After some talk the trader gave him a letter of remission, which he went off to present to the magistrate. The affair was settled, but the Haitian was struck by the bad grace with which the magistrate dismissed him, and he forthwith returned to the trader and asked him if he had received the \$8 he had already paid into court. The trader looked surprised and said he had received nothing.

"Then, since you have remitted the debt, that \$8 is mine," said the Haitian.

Accordingly, he went off to the court to present his claim. The magistrate at once committed him to prison. A consul who had heard the story asked the magistrate what the Haitian was sent to prison for.

"For contempt of court," was the reply.

The First Cookbook.

To the Romans belong the honor of having produced the first European cookery book, and, though the authorship is uncertain, it is generally attributed to Caelius Apicius, who lived under Trajan, 114 A. D. Here are two recipes from this ancient collection:

"First, for a sauce to be eaten with boiled fowl, put the following ingredients into a mortar: Aniseed, dried mint and lazer root; cover them with vinegar, add dates and pour in liquamen (a distilled liquor made from large fish which were salted and allowed to turn putrid in the sun), oil and a small quantity of mustard seeds. Reduce all to a proper thickness with sweet wine warmed, and then pour this same over your chicken, which should previously be boiled in aniseed water."

The second recipe shows the same queer mixture of ingredients: "Take a wheelbarrow of rose leaves and pound in a mortar; add to it brains of two pigs and two thrushes boiled and mixed with the chopped up yolk of egg, oil, vinegar, pepper and wine. Mix and pour these together and stew them steadily and slowly till the perfume is developed."—Chambers' Journal.

Easily Forgotten.

"Can't you remember the principal acts of your various mayors?" asked the man who was trying to compile a history of the city.

"Not very well," apologetically replied the old citizen. "Our mayors are so short lived, you know, they don't make much impression on the memory. They go in one year and out the other."—Chicago Tribune.


The Very Reason.

"Dolly, what made you have lilies on your hat? They'll be out of style in a few weeks."

"How funny you are, Polly! You asked me a question and then answered it yourself."—Chicago Record.



THE UNITED STATES PAVILION.



THE PUZZLER

No. 392.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole is an English town.
My 4, 5, 7 is an animal.
My 1, 2, 3 is not old.
My 1, 2, 7 is used for fishing.
My 6, 5, 8, 7 is a mineral.
My 1, 2, 6, 7 is something that birds make.
My 7, 5, 8, 9 is a kind of story.

No. 393.—Hollow Diamond.



The first side of five, the principal star in the ear of corn. It is of the first magnitude and is one of the stars used for determining longitude at sea. The second side, a star in the head of Medusa. For about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days it is of the second magnitude, when it suddenly decreases, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours becomes of the fourth magnitude. It then grows brighter and brighter until after $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours it is again of the second magnitude. The third side, a force in nature having a velocity of 192,000 miles a second. The fourth side, phenomena which are caused by a great wave which follows the moon's course around the earth. The four initials name a mineral.

No. 394.—Anagrams.

A pleasant home, from debt all free,
A happy child, a loving wife;
These are the wholesome fruits we see
"IN STURDY" toil and honest life.

The "TIDE CAN NEVER" ebb and flow
Save by our Maker's changeless plan;
So as the ages come and go,
No **WHOLE** is ever seen by man.

No. 395.—Word Changes.

Take a word meaning companion and by successive changes of its initial letter make words of the following significance:
1. To satiate. 2. To estimate. 3. An entrance. 4. After the usual time. 5. To dislike. 6. The head. 7. An epoch. 8. To lessen. 9. Death. 10. A feminine name.

No. 396.—Found In the Garden.



—Ohio Farmer.

No. 397.—Central Acrostic.

All the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below another, the central letters will spell the name of a country lying about Mount Ararat.

Crosswords: 1. A play. 2. To form by

heating and hammering. 3. A fruit. 4. A word often used by bicyclers. 5. Droll. 6. A useful tool. 7. Something used in every dining room.

No. 398.—Riddle-me-ree.

My first is in great, but not in small;
My second in squirrel, but not in bird;
My third in rat, but not in mouse;
My fourth in art, but not in skill;
My fifth in naughty, but not in good;
My sixth in said, but not in say;
My seventh in ulster, but not in cape;
My eighth in monkey, but not in ape,
And when you have guessed my riddle-me-ree
A favorite flower you soon will see

No. 399.—Transposition.

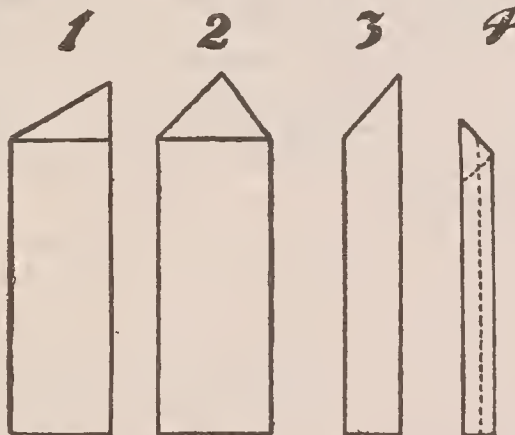
A man may **PRIMAL** the wide world **LAST**,
But to discover, when youth is past,
That home is best.
See foreign countries, but keep a part,
Loyal and warm of the roving heart
For the dear home nest.

How Is This?

In my first my second sat; my third and fourth I ate—Insatiate.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 384.—Decapitation: Learn, earn.
No. 385.—A Pretty Scissors Puzzle:



Take a piece of writing paper about three times as long as it is broad—say, 6 inches long and 2 wide. Fold the upper corner down, as shown in Fig. 1. Then fold the other upper corner over the first, and it will appear as in Fig. 2. You next fold the paper in half, lengthwise, and it will appear as in Fig. 3. Then the last fold is made lengthwise, also, in the middle of the paper, and it will exhibit the form of Fig. 4, which, when cut through with the scissors in the direction of the dotted line, will give all the forms mentioned.

No. 386.—Double Acrostic: E-chatan-A. G-ul-L. B-eowul-F. E-sthe-R. R-hon-E. T-oa-D. Primals—Egbert. Finals—Alfred.

No. 387.—Transposition: Friend, finder.

No. 388.—Boxes and Boxes: 1. Letter. 2. Coal. 3. Snuff. 4. Pill. 5. Match. 6. Cake. 7. Chatter. 8. Band. 9. Hat. 10. Spice. 11. Powder. 12. Jewel. 13. Music. 14. Cash.

No. 389.—Three Word Squares:

H	A	R	E	Y	A	R	D	C	H	O	P
A	G	O	G	A	R	E	A	H	A	K	E
R	O	M	E	R	E	S	T	O	K	R	A
E	G	E	R	D	A	T	E	P	E	A	K

No. 390.—Numerical Enigma: Little Lord Fauntleroy.

No. 391.—Anagrams: 1. Ice pitchers. 2. Water bottles. 3. Bread and butter plates. 4. Children's food pushers. 5. Banquet lamps. 6. Dinner plates. 7. Decanters. 8. Sugar tongs. 9. Pickle jars. 10. Butter knives.

One Franc a Shot.

When the siege of Paris began and festive little parties of overconfident inhabitants of the city swarmed into the suburbs to see the French outposts, there was among the latter a good deal of rivalry in the trade of laying down rugs and tarpaulins for those civilian sharpshooters who bought shots at a franc a shot at the enemy's outposts.

Surgeon General Gordon, who represented the medical department of the British army during the war, speaks, in a book he wrote, of the French outposts making as much as 40 or 50 francs a day each by crying out, "Shots at the enemy—1 franc!" hundreds of their customers being women. One village, soon to be ravaged by fire and the sword, was like a fair, and the sentries could not sell shots fast enough, for a rich Paris tradesman was standing by offering heavy money prizes for the civilian marksmen who brought down German sentries.—New York Times.

A "Woman's Rights Person."

An old Virginia gentleman arose in a car the other day and with a great flourish of his slouch hat offered his seat to a beautiful and handsomely dressed woman.

"Take my seat, madam," he politely requested. The lady demurred. "Take my seat, I beg of you, madam," he insisted. "I could not allow a lady to stand, unless," he added under his breath, "she was one of those women's rights people."

The lady bristled visibly. "I," she said in a freezing tone—"I am a 'woman's rights person.'"

"Take my seat just the same, madam," said the gallant old gentleman smilingly. "You are too good looking to be suspected of it if you hadn't confessed."—Leslie's Weekly.

Hills (at the depot)—Going away, Mills?

Mills—Yes; going to seek my fortune. Want to go along?

Hills—No; I've just returned from seeking mine. By the way, could you loan me \$1 till you get back?—Chicago News.

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500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE TO EACH PERSON. Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making **500 for each person**

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CONCERNING ALBUMS.



SINCE the announcement by the publishers of the International Stamp Album of certain changes to be made in the forthcoming edition of this book, the subject of albums has been the paramount one in philatelic circles, and various opinions have been expressed regarding the advisability of the proposed changes. As stated last month, the new album will contain no spaces for envelopes or wrappers, except those of the U. S., and a number of minor varieties, and some general issues of little consequence like, possibly, the home prints of the Indian Native States, will be eliminated in order that the book, despite the number of new issues which have appeared since the last edition was printed, may not be increased in size.

We commend the publishers in trying to keep the book within its present limits regarding the number of pages, which are now over 600, as surely its size is now as great as it ought to be. With foreign envelopes, etc., left in, the new edition would consist of between 725 and 750 pages, and it is probable that the price would have to be increased, as the cost of paper, printing and postage would be more. Another objection to a large album is this: The more you increase the number of pages the smaller your collection appears. A collection of 500 specimens makes quite an appearance in a small book. Put it in an album of say 750 pages and it would almost require a microscope to be seen, for the average is less than one stamp to a page. In fact many pages in succession would not contain a single stamp, and the examiner would weary of looking over a collection thus scattered. In our opinion no collector of 5,000 varieties, on the other hand, should confine his collection to a printed stamp book. The blank album with movable leaves, affording limitless expansion is the proper book for him. The ideal collection, therefore, to be put in an International Album, must not be too large or too small. If it be of the proper size, the International is without doubt the ideal album for it.

But how about the average collection? Does it look well in an International Album? We regret to say that the average collector does not possess a thousand varieties. His collection has outgrown the 25c album which however was an excellent one for him to start in. If he puts his stamps in a large album they seem lost and the collection as a whole loses its individuality. If he has not the means of enlarging his collection by the addition of a thousand or more varieties, we believe it would look as well to remain in his 25c album as to be transferred to the larger book. What is required, in our opinion, is an intermediate book designed to hold the average stamp collection. Such a book is not in the market to-day, and we wonder why it is not.

The ideal album for the average collection should consist of about 150 pages of the size of the International page. On the one hand it should provide properly designated spaces for most of the stamps to be found in the average collection, and on the other hand it should contain blank spaces for the stamps

less seldom collated by the average collector. It should be profusely illustrated and durably bound. Its price ought not to be over 75c in board covers, and \$1.25 in cloth binding.

Now in regard to the spaces. For the current issues and such issues as have preceded them which are easily obtainable, illustrated spaces, with printed directions as to color and value of the stamps, should be provided as in the International Album. The early issues which are hard to get can be provided for with one or several spaces only, as for instance one space for an entire set, the probability being that not more than one stamp out of the set will be obtained. Or possibly a dozen spaces would be provided for the stamps from 1850 to 1870 of a certain country. Illustrations of all the issues within those dates would be printed in the dozen spaces provided, but the collector could arrange his stamps in them to suit his taste. He would probably have few to arrange, and little shifting would have to be done after the stamps were first hinged in and his collection began to increase. Other blank spaces would be provided at the end of each country for new issues appearing after the album was printed, or for varieties, revenues, or any stamps which no provision had been made for above. This album would thus appear to be a cross, as it were, between the 25c album with spaces for no stamps in particular but plenty of room for stamps which might be pasted in helter-skelter, and on the other hand the International Album with a particular space for almost every stamp.

The advantage of such an album can readily be seen. The average collection would be compact and systematically arranged in this album, its individuality would not be lost, and the price of such a book would be within the reach of every collector. It would be the best book imaginable for a collection of say 1,000 varieties of stamps.

Who will ever print such an album? Surely it will not be the publishers of the larger albums, for the sale of the smaller book would effect the sales of the larger to such an extent that there would probably be little profit in the latter. It remains for some dealer or publisher, with the necessary capital, who has not a larger album on the market, to undertake such a work. Possibly several dealers could advantageously get it up together. If the book were properly advertised and placed in all the large book stores and the price reasonable we venture to say its sales would be enormous. A new edition would be called for once in two or three years, and the demand would increase rather than diminish as the years went by and it became better known.

There is probably nothing that would popularize the pursuit more than such an album, designed expressly for the average collection; and we look forward to the time when such a book will be at the disposal of every collector who has reached a certain stage in the progress of his pursuit.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A CONSIGNMENT of current issue U. S. stamps have been received at the Honolulu post office and all the colonial offices, we are informed, are to be supplied with these stamps which shall hereafter take the place of the surcharges.

We regret that the great philatelic convention at Milwaukee on August 28th comes later than the date on which this issue of the REALM goes to press, hence our inability to give any account of its proceedings in this number.

The new 1sh Gt. Britain stamp in green and carmine is a very attractive stamp.

A number of provisional revenue stamps of the U. S. for use in the Philippines have been discovered by a western dealer in a large purchase of stamps from the above islands.

Part II. of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, containing 432 pages, has just appeared. It lists a number of stamps never before noted.

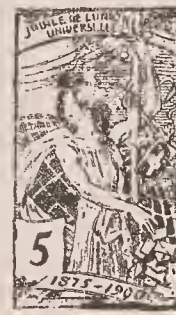
A U. S. military postal station was established in China on the 25th of August.

The sudden death of Humbert of Italy doubtless means an immediate change of all current issues of Italian stamps now bearing the likeness of the assassinated king.

China, presumably for fear of not becoming conspicuous enough through the events which have been recorded daily in the newspapers, is now changing the colors of her postage stamps.

Hong Kong is applying the Postal Union colors to her adhesive stamps, wrappers and postal cards.

TWO REMARKABLE ISSUES.



ONE of the most artistic stamps issued for several years is illustrated herewith, and hails from Switzerland. It consists of three values, and there are two postal cards of the same design. The stamps were issued to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Universal

Postal Union, which has its headquarters at Berne, Switzerland. The stamps will remain in use until the end of the present year.

Another notable postal issue is the set of 15 adhesive stamps for the French Congo. The philatelic press in general regards these stamps as being devoid of any artistic merit whatever, but nevertheless there is certainly something interesting and original about them which cannot be said of a great many new issues. We regret that the space will not permit us to illustrate the high values which contain designs in long labels, narrow in width.



A GENEROUS OFFER.

This month we make another great offer—The Youth's Realm three months for 8¢ and a free package of stamps, stamp publications, etc. worth many times the price asked for the paper, thrown in as a gift, if two extra stamps are sent us. We do this, in the first place, to gain new subscribers. After a party has read our paper for three months he wants to renew his subscription for twelve more months and thus become a permanent subscriber. In the second place every package of samples we send out advertises our goods and brings us custom. We do not make one cent of profit on this twelve cent offer. In fact we have thus far lost money at the start on each package of samples given away with a three month's trial subscription. But our returns in the end have more than made up for this loss. If you are not a subscriber do not fail to make use of our coupon at once. It will pay you from the start, and we will look to the future for our share of the profit.

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TO introduce our juvenile magazine, premiums and novelties, we have decided to give away several thousand packages of **Free Samples**, one package to each person who writes immediately for the same.

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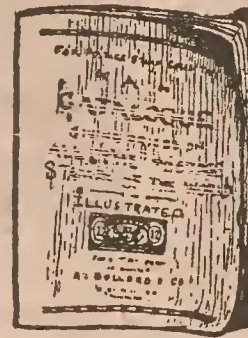


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UNCLE SAM has always had the reputation of managing his post office business according to the most progressive methods of the day, and of handling the mail without the loss of valuable time; but perhaps these two qualities of perfection were never better illustrated than the other day during the removal of the post office building at Nantasket Beach, Hull, Mass. The office, which is no larger than a country school-house, was being slowly moved over the road, on rollers, by means of a horse and windlass. But this process did not interfere with business. The mail was being sorted inside as usual, and stamps were sold to customers who had to mount a temporary pair of stairs to reach the ground floor. No extra charge was made for the free ride the public got while looking after their mail matter inside the moving post-office.

PROBABLY the most complete philatelic fraud list ever compiled is that now in possession of the publishers of this paper. A card catalogue of nearly 20,000 collectors and customers has been prepared, and a private mark stamped on those cards which contain the name and address of the despicable stamp thief. Every fraud list obtainable has been recopied and the cards filed away in this catalogue which is referred to daily. Don't think that all the 20,000 collectors are cheats. Only a small portion have thus been branded, but the list is sufficiently large.

In this connection we will also take the liberty of mentioning our new system of keeping subscription accounts. The cabinet contains 54 drawers, about one foot high and wide by two feet deep. Into these are placed alphabetically, and by states, not only the subscription cards but enough wrappers, printed by a patent duplicating process, to last during the life of each subscription. Several

months have already been consumed in printing the wrappers and getting the cards in order, and in about six weeks more it will be complete. In addition to the subscription cards, about 100,000 addressed wrappers will then be kept on file. Although there are many systems of addressing now in use by various publishing houses, we claim to be the originators of this plan. But enough about it.

THE market is being besieged with "Mafeking Besieged" stamps, and collectors are beginning to think that these labels have been rightly named.

About 150,000 high values of the king's head issues of Suriname stamps have been surcharged 25c and 50c to use up the supply.

The interest in plate number collecting is on the wane. Not a few large plate number collectors have sold their collections and gone into other branches of the pursuit. Owing to the lack of interest taken in plate numbers, it is impossible to sell a collection for full face value, and in fact a purchaser is hard to find who is willing to make his own figures on the stamps.

There are some who collect the proprietary and documentary stamps with varieties of type-printed cancellations, believing the overprint to constitute a new variety.

Turkey, in following the example of her friends and relatives in both continents who commemorate with stamps all society events, slugging matches, pumpkin shows, and other daily happenings of utmost importance, will issue this month a stamp commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Abdul Hamid.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Mc Millan and Representative Lentz which provides an easy and inexpensive means of transmitting money by mail. All U. S. and national bank notes, silver certificates and treasury notes of \$1, \$2, and \$5 denominations, it is proposed, shall be replaced by new notes to be known as "United States post check notes." Fifty millions in U. S. notes, of denominations above \$10, shall be replaced with a like amount of fractional

post check notes from 5c to 20c. The face and back of the notes are to make them "payable to payee named herein," instead of the present wording, "payable to bearer on demand." The holder of such a post check by inserting the name of the payee, and affixing a postage stamp, may transmit the same by mail, and it is redeemable at the post office designated thereon. The checks are then to be cancelled and new checks issued. The plan, if carried out, will be a good one for the mail order business, and stamp collectors who buy by mail, as most of them do, will be among the many to be benefitted by it.

The "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly" by applying the term "patriotic plasters" to the new set of commemorative stamps for Victoria, has discovered a new appellation for the much-used words "adhesive" and "label."

Some collectors erroneously believe that the cancellation on a stamp is a guarantee of its genuineness, and only collect used specimens. The least difficult part of the process of forging a stamp is applying a false cancellation, and the man who can fool you on the stamp can also fool you on the cancellation. The fact that unused stamps look neater than specimens heavily daubed with cancelling ink ought to be reason enough for collecting the uncanceled ones whenever they are as cheap as the cancelled specimens, as it frequently happens.

It is reported from several sources that a new 15c stamp, blue in color, of the design illustrated herewith, has been issued by Spain.



The principal drawback to the collection of Transvaal stamps, which otherwise would be very popular at the present time, is the countless number of varieties, which number is rapidly increasing as almost every chronicle of new issues will show.

There is an opinion in London that Mafeking Besieged stamps are of a speculative character and consequently sales are slow.

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